The Suffragist

5 CENTS

WEEKLY PAPER OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

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VOL. II — APRIL 11, 1914 — No. 15

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STOP PRESS NEWS. The Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage on Tuesday afternoon reported favorably, for the second time, the Bristow Resolution providing for a Federal suffrage amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

It's Woman this, and Woman that, and Woman go away,
But "it's please deliver, Madam," when there's Income Tax to pay,

NOTES OF THE WEEK

SITUATION IN CONGRESS

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICIES

During this week very little business has been transacted in the House of Representatives outside of the struggle to reverse Congressional action on the Panama tolls. The Democratic platform declared for free tolls for American coastwise vessels.

President Wilson, several weeks ago, sent a message to Congress in which he advocated the abrogation of the free tolls. The Democratic Party was badly split over the matter, a faction declaring for the platform policies, to which the President has heretofore declared himself pledged. The President's position of leadership was revealed in the substantial majority by which the party sustained his new policy, and leads Suffragists again to inquire as to the reason for his alleged inability to initiate in the matter of suffrage legislation.

IN THE SENATE.

The Woman Suffrage Committee in the Senate announced on April 6th that the decision had been reached in favor of a report recommending action on the Bristow resolution, which is the original suffrage amendment for which the Congressional Union is working. Senator Catron, of New Mexico, cast the only dissenting vote. The date of the committee's report has not been stated, nor has the committee decided on its action in regard to the Shafroth resolution, favored by the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

IN THE HOUSE.

The woman suffrage amendment is still in the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, no report having been made on the measure. Numerous deputations, and many telegrams and letters have been sent to the committee, without results up to the present.

The May 2d Resolution

As this paper goes to press news comes from New York of the appointment of the Committee of two by the National American Woman Suffrage Association to confer with a similar committee from the Congressional Union in regard to the resolution to be adopted by every demonstration in the country on May 2nd. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont and Mrs. Mary Beard represented the Congressional Union at the conference, which took place on Tuesday, April 7th. The resolution, drawn up by the joint committee will be published in next week's issue.

The Mississippi Valley Conference

The most notable result of the Mississippi River Conference, which was held in Des Moines, Iowa, March 29, 30 and 31, was a telegram sent to the Executive Board of the National American Association, declaring in favor of the Bristow resolution and asking the board to instruct its congressional committee not to push the Shafroth amendment until after the next convention, when members of the State organizations would be in a better condition to judge of its merits. The telegram was signed by a number of State presidents. In addition a number of telegrams were sent to Senator Thomas, Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Committee in the Senate, urging immediate action on the Bristow amendment.

May 2d Demonstration

Mrs. Crystal Benedict has completed a tour of organization which included Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, and Montana, in behalf of the nation-wide demonstration in favor of the Federal amendment. Miss Mabel Vernon has just concluded a similar tour through many States of the South and West, culminating in Nevada, where Miss Vernon will remain to assist in the campaign for the enfranchisement of Nevada women. Every State in the Union has now been visited by organizers of the Congressional Union, the work having been completed a month before the demonstration, leaving the States ample time to complete their preparations.

May 9th Demonstration

Miss Emily K. Perry has finished her organizing work in Rhode Island and is now in Philadelphia completing arrangements for delegation which will go to Washington for the May 9th demonstration at the Capitol. Mrs. Nina Allender is spending the month of April in Delaware helping local organizers work up the demonstrations of May 2nd and 9th.

CIVIL SERVICE CLERKS MAY MARCH

Through the efforts of Mrs. William Kent, of the Congressional Union, expressions of opinion have been recorded in the matter of the right of women clerks in the Government service to participate in the Washington procession of May 9th. The Secretary of War, The Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of Labor, as well as the Commissioner of the Civil Service Commission, have written letters, saying that no rule or regulation forbids women clerks from belonging to suffrage associations or taking part in suffrage demonstrations.

The Suffrage Ball

Four thousand invitations have been issued for the Suffrage ball to be given in the ballroom of the Hotel Willard on April 21st. One of the great features of the ball will be the exhibition and competitive dancing for which handsome prizes are offered. For the first time an effort is being made to standardize the new dances, which at the present time are regulated by individual preference only. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont is chairman of the ball and Mrs. William Kent, Robert Baker and Mrs. Nevil Monroe Hopkins make up the Committee on Arrangements.

New Members

This week the Congressional Union gained several new members of unusual distinction. Mrs. Glendower Evans, of Boston, member of the Minimum Wage Commission of Massachusetts, prominent member of the Women's Trade Union, joined the Union. Later in the week Miss Hattie Williams, the celebrated actress, called at headquarters and was enrolled. Mrs. Marie Meltzer Barry is a recently-enrolled member who has begun to do active work in the Union. Mrs. Barry is a daughter of Charles Henry Meltzer, journalist, playwright and critic, of New York and Paris. Mr. Meltzer is at present musical critic and foreign correspondent for the New York American.

Contributions Toward $50.000 Fund for Securing Passage of Federal Suffrage Amendment.

(Fund opened December 7th, 1912. Donations, membership fees and tickets are here listed, receipts from the purely business department of THE SUFFRAGIST and Literature Committee not being included.)

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS FROM MARCH 30TH TO APRIL 6TH, 1914.

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Total to April 6th, 1914	$31,134.14

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The Nation-Wide Demonstration

Nation-Wide Demonstration to Demand Passage by Congress of The Bristow-Mondell Suffrage Bill

DEMONSTRATIONS IN EVERY STATE ON MAY SECOND

What suffragist will ever forget the spring of 1914? To a great many women this season will mark an epoch, which, for the first time, they realized the solidarity of women. There are hundreds of thousands of suffragists in the country who think of themselves merely as members of an organization which is working for the enfranchisement of women. But after May 2nd they will realize that they are more than that; they are individual soldiers in the great army of democracy. Suffrage is more than an organization, it is a world movement. Never has this been shown more wonderfully than in the preparations now being made, in every State in the Union, in almost every city in the country, for the great suffrage demonstration of Saturday, May 2nd. When, early in January, Miss Alice Paul and Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, of the Congressional Union, made the first organizing tour through the New England and Middle Atlantic States, the idea of a nation-wide demonstration on one day of the year, seemed almost too ambitious for realization. Several of the cities visited had planned to hold Spring rallies and they were reluctant, at first, to change their dates. But soon the contagion of the idea began to spread. At the Union's organizers travelled from State to State and from city to city the enthusiasm grew, the idea became a preoccupation. At the present time all the suffrage organizations in the country are working in harmony to make May 2nd the greatest day in the history of the women's struggle for freedom. From one end of the Nation to the other, from Maine to California, from Florida to Washington, a tremendous wave of sympathy and understanding and high resolve, will sweep in irresistible might. With women united to demand their own enfranchisement nothing in the world can stop the suffrage movement, nor long delay its complete success. Nothing could be more satisfactory than news received daily at the headquarters of the Congressional Union of demonstration plans all over the United States. Especially is it delightful to learn of the enthusiasm shown by Southern women, who are commonly supposed to be more or less indifferent to suffrage. That this charge is quite unfounded will be proved on May 2nd and afterward. Southern congressmen will have their eyes opened to the fact that the measure they imagined buried in Washington is waiting for them in their own districts at home.

VIRGINIA.

The State legislature of Virginia voted down the suffrage measure this winter. What will the legislators think on May 2nd when the women of the State in half a dozen cities make the demand for federal suffrage front-page news in every newspaper in the State? In Lynchburg a big demonstration is being arranged under the direction of Mrs. John Lewis, President of the Lynchburg Equal Suffrage League. Williamsburg is another Virginia city that will celebrate the day with a big rally. Mrs. R. M. Crawford, President of the Williamsburg Suffrage League, sends word that the rally will be a vigorous affair, and that she and others hope to make the celebration complete by marching in the May 9th procession in Washington.

MARYLAND.

In this State where the suffrage bill suffered defeat at the hands of the legislature, the demonstration for the federal suffrage amendment is being arranged on an extensive scale. Baltimore will have a suffrage parade under the auspices of the Just Government League. The members will wear white gowns, shoes and hats, and will carry white parasols outlined and decorated with purple and white flowers and green leaves, these colors having been adopted by the League. The League has organized a bugle and drum corps, which in the evening will give a drill on the Court House Plaza. On this occasion the women's white parasols will be decorated with purple, white and green electric-light bulbs. The whole company, with most of the members of the Just Government League, will march in the Washington procession on May 9th.

LOUISIANA.

The Woman Suffrage Party of Louisiana will hold a huge mass meeting in the City Park of New Orleans. Women from all over the State are expected to participate, and a number of meetings are now being held to further the demonstration and to wake up the State to vigorous action for the federal amendment. Sometime during this month a big preliminary rally will be held in New Orleans. At this meeting all the members of the State legislature who are in favor of suffrage will be asked to sit on the platform and to speak. Campaign work is being done in department stores and the street speaking, inaugurated by Miss Mabel Vernon, organizer of the Congressional Union, continues. Every women's organization in the State—civic, social, charitable, religious and purely literary—is being polled as to the leanings of its members for or against suffrage. The Louisiana State Suffrage Association, of which Miss Kate Gordon is president, is also making extensive plans for May 2nd.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago affords an interesting example of the increase of enthusiasm for the May 2nd demonstration. In the early days of organization Chicago suffragists thought they would be content with an outdoor mass meeting. The suggestion of a suffrage parade was received with doubt by the leaders. A parade was not suitable to Chicago conditions, they feared. The women would not march. The men would not like the idea. It wouldn't do at all. But gradually the plan began to look attractive. More and more women urged a parade. Finally it was decided upon, and now, if reports are to be trusted, Chicago women look forward to the parade with almost as much enthusiasm as to the election of April 7, which will be history by the time this is printed.

A suffrage hat, price ten cents, will be one of the features of the Chicago procession. Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, President of the Illinois Suffrage Association, is chairman.

OHIO.

Columbus will have a parade on May 2nd, after which initiative petitions for the Ohio State suffrage amendment will be circulated. In the evening a great meeting will be held in Statehouse yard. Although Ohio hopes to be a campaign State this fall, the May 2nd demonstration will emphasize the need of a Federal amendment to extend the franchise throughout the country. A number of Ohio women are preparing to take part in the May 9th demonstration in Washington.

INDIANA.

The Franchise League of Indiana will hold a parade in Indianapolis on May 1st, and will follow this the next day by a State-wide demonstration. On May 5th to May 8th the third annual convention of the League will be held, at which delegates to the Washington demonstration will be chosen. Dr. Amelia Kellar, President of the Indiana Equal Suffrage League, is directing plans for the procession.

NEW MEXICO.

Miss Mabel Vernon, organizer for the Congressional Union, spent several days in Sante Fe and Albuquerque, helping with arrangements for the May 2nd demonstration in New Mexico. At Santa Fe Miss Vernon conferred with the board of managers of the local Women's Club, and in the evening held a large meeting in the club rooms, the subject of discussion being "National Aspects of Woman Suffrage." These southwestern cities with their plazas, the central meeting places for all classes, afford ideal opportunities for huge outdoor mass meetings, and the demonstrations both in New Mexico and Arizona will take that form.

WYOMING.

Cheyenne has been visited by Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict, who addressed a meeting of representative women of the State in the Carnegie library auditorium. It was unanimously resolved that Cheyenne would co-operate in the nation-wide demonstration in behalf of the Federal amendment, the demonstration to take the form of a large mass meeting to be arranged by a joint committee of all the women's clubs in the State. Mrs. C. P. Morton, President of the State Federation of Women's Clubs was appointed chairman of the temporary joint committee, and with her are associated Mrs. S. Arthur Huston and Miss Grace Dotts, Executive Secretaries of the State Federation, and Mrs. H. B. Henderson, a well-known journalist of Cheyenne. This committee will address a letter to each club president throughout the State, asking for delegations to be sent to participate in the Cheyenne meeting on May 2nd. It is probable that the Rev. S. Arthur Huston will be the principal speaker of the occasion.

IOWA.

Big rallies are being arranged in Des Moines, Cherokee and Corydon, under the di-

Continued on page 7.

Over Half of the People in Washington
EAT CORBY'S BREAD---WHY?
PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

VOL. II APRIL 11, 1914 No. 15

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Weekly paper of the

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DARLING 34 PRINTER

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NUMBER 130, AND HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION, NUMBER 1, Proposing an amendment to the

Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (*two-thirds of each House concurring herein*), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—

"Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF AMENDMENT

Introduced:
In the Senate: April 7, 1913, by Senator George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon.
In the House: April 7, 1913, by Representative Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming.

Referred:
In the Senate: April 7, 1913, to the Woman Suffrage Committee.
In the House: April 7, 1913, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported:
In the Senate: June 13, 1913, unanimous favorable report.

Discussed:
In the Senate: July 31, 1913, twenty-two Senators in favor, three opposing.
September 18, 1913, Senator Wesley L. Jones, of Washington, demands immediate action.
On January 21, 1914, Senator Ashurst of Arizona, delivered a speech urging the passage of the Amendment.
Made unfinished business, March 2nd, 1914.
Debated almost continuously until March 19th.

Voted Upon:
In the Senate: March 19, thirty-five Senators in favor, thirty-four opposed.

Reintroduced:
In the Senate: March 20, 1914, by Senator Bristow of Kansas.

Present Status:
In the Senate: Before the Woman Suffrage Committee.
In the House: Before the Judiciary Comm ite

On the President's Initiative

Suffragists have not forgotten the several occasions within the past five months when deputations of women were received by President Wilson, and informed that the President was, by the conditions of his official position, unable to advise Congress of the subject of women's enfranchisement.

The last deputation received by the President was made up of women workers in various trades, and was led by Mrs. Glendower Evans, of Boston. This was as late as February 7th, 1914. The President listened attentively to everything that was said, and his reply indicated that he was genuinely moved. He said: "I need not tell you that a group of women like this appeals to me very deeply indeed. I do not have to tell you what my feelings are, but I have already explained—because I felt obliged to explain—the limitations that are laid upon me as the leader of a party. Until the party as such has considered a matter of this very supreme importance and taken its position, I am not at liberty to speak for it."

"Then why don't you speak to your party?" was Mrs. Glendower Evans' warm reply, and many editorial utterances were made in censure of her rebuke to the President. Mostly the deputation of women went home convinced that the President was actually unable, because of his stern principles, to advise Congress to pass the woman suffrage bill. Because the Democratic Party had not promised the people that he should do so.

Hardly more than a month later, however, President Wilson made a direct, personal appeal to Congress on a measure adopted two years ago by a vote of nearly three to one; a measure which formed one of the most important planks in the Democratic platform of 1912; a measure which Mr. Wilson himself indorsed during the campaign of 1912, and which was one of the powerful influences that swept the Democratic Party into control of both houses of Congress. On what grounds did the President appeal to Congress to reverse itself on the Panama Canal tolls? That free tolls for American coastwise vessels was contrary to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. Mr. Wilson did not think so in 1912, but recent events had caused him to change his mind.

After a week of stormy debates the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce rendered a majority report in favor of the President's policy, and the House voted by a substantial majority report in favor of the President's policy, and the House voted by a substantial majority to reverse itself according to the President's appeal. Since the Democrats assumed control of the administration no episode has so clearly demonstrated the amazing personal power of the President, when he choses to exert that power, or rather, when he feels himself in a position of being able to control his Congress.

The Panama tolls question has passed the House, in spite of the determined opposition of the Speaker and of other leaders in the Party. It has now gone to the Senate, and no one doubts that here too the President's masterful hand will win out.

THE LESSON TO WOMEN

In February the President told the suffragists of the country that he would never present any legislature his private views on any subject. Now it is absolutely certain, it is demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt that the President will, in certain circumstances, do precisely the thing he said he never would do. When President Wilson is convinced that he has been wrongly advised, wrongly persuaded in any matter, he will not only reverse himself, he will ask Congress to reverse itself. And Congress will obey President Wilson.

Even those reactionaries who object to woman suffrage—we use the word object rather than disbelieve as more accurely expressing the state of mind—even the reactionaries know that woman suffrage is inevitable. The President knows it. Congress knows it. The people of the country know it. The question is merely, when will the demand for woman suffrage become so irresistible that the President, the Congress, and the voters of the country can no longer, in honor, withstand it? This question, like almost every other one, is a question of yielding privilege. Men own the privilege of citizenship, and they hesitate to yield it. Yet yield it they must, But when?

Not when the women who are demanding the franchise waver and express the fear that their cause will be victorious in some dim and distant future. Not when they suggest compromise measures. Not when they surrender to false and insincere arguments. They will yield when women, undisturbed by temporary defeat, persist in their just demands, and after they have demonstrated that they have an immense public opinion behind their demands.

President Wilson told the Congress that circumstances had changed since the platform of 1912 was written, and that men's minds must change in harmony with changed conditions. That is sound reasoning. All over the country meetings are being held, some to uphold the President's contention that circumstances now compel the reversal of the tolls exemptions, others in support of the original contention. The verdict will undoubtedly be that circumstances warrant a change of policy.

On May 2nd, 1914, a series of demonstrations extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, from the pine forests of Lake Superior to the blue waters of the Gulf of Mexico, will show the world that a mighty change in the woman suffrage situation has taken place. On May 9th a great procession of delegates appointed from those demonstrations in every State in the Union, will visualize before the President and the Congress how vital and how important those changes have been. Instead of the four suffrage States that existed when the Democratic platform of 1912 was written, we now have nine, with one more State having the Presidential and the municipal vote. In seven States suffrage campaigns are being vigorously pushed.

It is obvious that when these facts are brought to the attention of President Wilson, his candid mind will agree that the circumstances warrant a message to Congress that the time has come for the Democratic Party to reverse its action on the suffrage measure. What is the use for women to count their "friends" in Congress? Why indicate this Senator and that Representative as a believer in suffrage? They are all believers, that is, they know they must ultimately vote for it. And the whole business of settling the question is now up to the suffragists of the country. Let the demonstrations of May 2nd be so great, and above all so single-minded in favor of the Bristow amendment, to remove the sex qualification to citizenship, that the President will know that the women's hour has struck on the dial of time, and that he, nor no man, can longer withstand their just and righteous demand to be free citizens of a free democracy.

Washington Procession May 9th

MRS. ODELL CHOSEN AS CHAIRMAN OF MARSHALS—MISS DECKER ORGANIZING HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS- BIG DELEGATION FROM PHILADELPHIA.

The Washington headquarters of the Congressional Union is a veritable beehive of industry at this time, scores of workers being on hand from early morning until late at night preparing for the great demonstration on May 9th, the culminating event of the nation-wide demonstration in behalf of the Bristow amendment. Thousands of announcements of the Belasco Theater meeting, as well as of the procession have been sent out, accompanied by pledges to take part in both events. The work of organizing delegations from all the professions has been undertaken with energy by many of the prominent women of Washington. Among the workers at headquarters have been Mrs. Mary Kealty Claggett; Mrs. Rose Berrell, of Connecticut, who is spending a month in Washington to assist in the demonstration; Miss Eliza Lord, formerly Dean of Western Reserve University; Miss Elsie Hill, President of the College Equal Suffrage League; Mrs. Shamus O'Sheel; Miss Elizabeth Kent; Mrs. Marie Meltzer Barry; Miss Faith Perry; Mrs. Frank Hiram Snell, and Miss Janet Miller, who is organizing the Friends' section of the procession.

The procession of May 9th will be a little different from any other parade which has been seen at the National Capital. It is not intended to gather in overwhelming numbers, nor is it intended to repeat the wonderful pageant of March 3, 1913. This procession will have a profoundly serious aspect and a very direct and simple object; namely, the presentation of resolutions adopted in every Congressional District in the United States on May 2d, the resolutions calling upon Congress to pass the Bristow amendment doing away with a sex qualification for voting. The chief interest of the procession will center in the 531 delegates from the States and Congressional Districts who will carry the resolutions. However, there will unquestionably be more than one representative from each district and a very large number of other marchers besides. A delegation of five hundred women is expected from Philadelphia. Miss Emily K. Perry, organizer of the Congressional Union, is now in Philadelphia arranging for this delegation. Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Jr., Chairman of the Philadelphia branch of the Union and her committee, Miss Mary Burnham, Mrs. Anna Lowenburg, Miss Harriet Dulles, Mrs. Lucretia L. B. Mitchell, and Miss Sarah G. Tompkins, are also at work securing pledges to march in the Philadelphia delegation. From Baltimore a large number of the Just Government League under the leadership of Mrs. Donald Hooker, will march, and it is hoped that the picturesque drum and bugle corps of the League will be present in a body.

A visitor at headquarters this week was Mrs. Earnest Thompson Seton, wife of the famous writer and naturalist, and herself a well-known writer. Mrs. Seton called to confer with the leaders in regard to the May 2d demonstration in Hartford, Connecticut, in which she will take a prominent part. Mrs. Seton brought assurances that Connecticut will send a large delegation to the May 9th procession. Other delegations are expected from New York, from Wilmington, Delaware, and from many points in New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania and other States. Miss Estelle Wheeler, President of the Nurses' Association of the District of Columbia, has undertaken to organize a nurses' delegation, and Miss Mary Decker, a high school student, promises to bring a large group of high school girls. Mrs. Marie Meltzer Barry is organizing journalists, and Mrs. H. E. Gaesch (Marie Manning) is organizing an authors' section.

MRS. HARVEY W. WILEY.
Leader of Home Makers' Section

Miss Dorothy Kerchwey, daughter of Dean Kirchwey, of Columbia University Law School, has undertaken a Progressive Party section, at the head of which she will ride as color bearer. There will be a large number of horsewomen, among these being Mrs. Martha P. Tagg, secretary and treasurer of the District of Columbia Consumers' League; Miss Elizabeth Kent, Miss Alberta Hill, Miss Mary Morgan, and others. Mrs. Stuart Moseby Coleman will head a delegation of Virginia horsewomen. Miss Louise Stevenson is organizing the foreign section, usually a large group. The presence of a large number of department store clerks will be a novelty. This year the department stores are showing a warm interest in the procession, and there is a general disposition on the part of merchants to favor the participation of employees in the parade. Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs, on invitation from the women clerks, spoke at Woodward and Lothrop's on Wednesday of this week, and other speakers have engaged to go to the various shops and explain the objects of the demonstration to the women employees.

Mrs. William Kent, Mrs. Glendower Evans, Mrs. John Jay White and Mrs. Donald Hooker have been appointed a finance committee for May 9th. Mrs. Rose B. Berrell, of Westport, Conn., has charge of the Belasco Theater meeting. Miss Desha Allen will assist in the matter of decoration, which will consist largely of purple and yellow flowers and green sprays.

The procession will not be devoid of pageant features, the artistic part of the demonstration appearing in a prelude of great beauty and charm. Mrs. Eliphalet Andrews, the well-known artist, is arranging the pageant part of the procession, the plans of which are almost completed. At the head of the procession will march the children's section, carrying long sprays of spring blossoms. Miss Elizabeth Kent, daughter of Representative Kent of California, has assumed charge of this section. After the children's section will appear, in groups of ten, flower girls dressed in white with green fillets and long green scarfs or stoles. The flower girls will march five abreast, the central figure bearing a light pole surmounted by a large cluster of flowers from which long garlands descend. These are carried by the two marchers on either side of the central marcher. The two on the ends of the group carry heavy wreaths over their shoulders. These wreaths cross the shoulders of the marchers behind, thus binding together the groups of ten. It is hoped to have several hundred of these lovely flower bearers.

Following the flower girls will come the cavalry, and after them the groups from the enfranchised States. The delegations from the campaign States come next and then the women waiting to be enfranchised.

Plans for the demonstration on the Capitol steps are not yet fully matured. There will be little if any speech making, and the ceremony of sending in the resolutions from every State and every Congressional District in the country will be the most impressive feature of the occasion. It is planned to have the demonstration end in a burst of music. Mrs. Appoline M. Blair, President and leader of the Rubenstein Club of the District of Columbia, has offered to train a chorus of 1,000 women's voices for the musical feature of the demonstration.

Mrs. George Odell, wife of one of the most prominent Washington correspondents, has accepted the responsible post of chairman of marshals of the procession.

ENDORSEMENT FOR WOMEN VOTERS

The Susan B. Anthony Council of Woman Voters, Tacoma, and the Councils of Parkland and Olympia, Washington, will be the guests of the Abigail Adams Council of Women Voters in Seattle, on May 9th, where, following a breakfast given by the Seattle Council, an attempt will be made to concentrate attention of the women of Washington on the efforts being made by the Congressional Union to secure the passage of the Bristow resolution. It is significant that the sentiment throughout the suffrage States in favor of co-operation with the Union is increasingly cordial. From Cheyenne, Wyoming, comes the news that the women in charge of the May 2nd demonstration have sent word to the wives of Senators and Representatives from Wyoming, asking them to march in the May 9th demonstration of the Congressional Union.

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The Suffrage Ball

When this issue of THE SUFFRAGIST reaches its readers Holy Week will have been nearly completed, and the end of Lent will be at hand. The suffrage ball, the first one to be given in Washington, is the next big social event to be chronicled. The ball, which is to be held in the ballroom of the Hotel Willard on April 21st, is to be a very large and very brilliant affair. Over four thousand invitations have been sent out and acceptances are coming in most satisfactorily. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont is chairman of the ball, but most of the active work is being done by the committee on arrangements, Mrs. William Kent, Mrs. Robert Baker and Mrs. Nevil Monroe Hopkins. Mr. Ormsby McCammon and Mr. Myron Parker, Jr., are acting as chairman of the floor and dance committees. For the use of these committees the firm of W. B. Moses has furnished attractive offices in the Wilkins Building, where preparations for the ball are rapidly progressing. Among box holders already announced are: Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Miss Sheldon Jackson, Mrs. S. M. B. Young, and Miss Flora Wilson, daughter of the former Secretary of Agriculture. To the list of patronesses the name of Mrs. Miles Poindexter, wife of the Senator from Oregon, has been added.

The most interesting features of the ball will be the exhibition and the competitive dancing. In the exhibition dancing any and all of the new dances will be admitted, but in the competitive dances, to which only amateurs are admitted, the hesitation waltz and the one step alone will be danced. It is a somewhat confusing fact that up to this date no attempt has been made to standardize these dances. A man from New York and a girl from Washington often find it impossible, and they always find it difficult to dance together. Even persons living in one city are sometimes at a loss to harmonize their steps, and the extraordinary spectacle has resulted of one couple keeping together as dancing partners, not only through an evening but through a dancing season. Such a thing has always been considered foreign to good taste, and cannot now be adopted by good society. At the suffrage ball an attempt will be made to establish certain rules looking towards the standardization of the hesitation waltz and the two step. A well-known pupil of the celebrated Castles is coaching the dancers who will take part in the competition, and will take the first initiative in the way of establishing the new dances on a permanent basis. Handsome prizes have been provided for the winners in the competitions.

At present the ball committee is planning to arrange further competitions between colleges and universities in the neighborhood of the capital. An inter-collegiate contest between Georgetown, George Washington University, Catholic University and the Maryland Agricultural College is entirely within the bounds of the possibilities, and it is desired to extend the competition to Annapolis and West Point.

The Girls Committee, of which Miss Mary Morgan is chairman, is deeply interested in the competition. The committee, in which is included many of the most popular girls in Washington society, has recently been enlarged to include Miss Agnes Wilson, daughter of the Secretary of Labor; Miss Campbell, daughter of Representative Campbell of Kansas; Miss Margaret Fechteler, one of the most popular girls in the Naval set; Miss Helen McComber and Miss Helen Hendricks.

Tickets to the ball, including refreshments are two dollars, and may be obtained at headquarters of the Congressional Union, 1420 F Street, or of any member of the committee on arrangements, Wilkins Building.

Civil Service Employees May March

From some mysterious source has arisen the rumor that women Civil Service employees would not be permitted to march in the May 9th procession in behalf of the Bristow-Mondell suffrage amendment. So authoritative appeared the information that numbers of women clerks in the various departments gave notice at headquarters that they would have regreted to relinquish plans for taking part in the demonstration. The ruling on which the mysterious order was said to be based is an old regulation forbidding clerks to take an active part in party politics, and, of course, was framed for men and not for women. It is a relic of the old days when office was a spoil of war, and the civil service was a tool of the politicians. So zealous were many of the men employees in the interests of certain powerful politicians that it was deemed necessary to take the service out of politics altogether. It was never intended that department clerks should be barred from expressing their convictions on political or social reforms. Especially was it never designed to prevent women from endeavoring to secure their political emancipation.

Some weeks ago Mrs. William Kent, in an effort to obtain an official ruling on the question of women department clerks in the May 9th demonstration, addressed letters or inquiry to the heads of all the departments. Thus far she has received replies from the Secretary of War, the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of the Interior and a statement from Mr. Charles M. Galloway, member of the United States Civil Service Commission. The letters, which are given in full below, should effectively dispose of the fiction that any rule or regulation stands in the way of full participation, by women clerks, in the great demonstration of May 9th.

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON
February 26, 1914.

MY DEAR MRS. KENT:

Referring to your recent call at the Department with respect to my attitude toward female employees of the War Department and their being members of societies advocating or opposing the granting of suffrage to women, I have to state as follows:

I know of no legitimate reason why female employees may not be members of societies either in favor of female suffrage or against it. It does not seem to me that it is a subject of which the Department should take any attitude whatever, and it does seem to me to be a subject upon which the female employees have a right to express their sympathies and views by associating with clubs or associations formed to advocate or oppose as the case may be.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) LINSLEY M. GARRISON.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON.
April 6, 1914.

DEAR MRS. KENT:

There will be no objection whatever on my part to the ladies of this Department joining women's suffrage clubs or marching in women's suffrage parades.

Cordially yours,
(Signed) FRANKLIN K. LANE.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
WASHINGTON.
March 10, 1915.

MRS. WILLIAM KENT,
1925 F Street, Northwest,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MRS. KENT:

I have carefully considered the memorandum which you left with my secretary, and have the honor to state in connection therewith that if the employees of this department conform to the regulations of the civil service governing such action, I see no reason why they should not join any suffrage society, or take part in the work of such associations.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) W. B. WILSON,
Secretary.

Mr. Charles M. Galloway, member of United States Civil Service Commission, on March 18, 1914, stated above his signature, as acting president of the Civil Service Commission, with regard to participation in the Suffrage demonstration by Civil Service employees:

"Competitive employees participated in the parade and pageant held March 3, 1913, and the Commission knows of no regulation or order which will prevent them from marching in the suffrage demonstration planned for May 9, referred to in the clipping."

The National Suffrage Amendment Proposed by Senator Shafroth

(IDA HUSTED HARPER.)

The proposal is that "on petition of 8 per cent of the legal voters in any State the question of woman suffrage shall be submitted to the voters, and if it receives a majority it shall be deemed established, anything in the constitution or laws of such State to the contrary notwithstanding." Passing over the questionable technicalities, whether the 8 per cent shall be apportioned among the counties, how the suffrage shall be "deemed established," etc. let us consider more vital points.

What will be the position of the suffragists if this proposed amendment should take the place of the old one? First, they must make the same strenuous effort to secure the necessary two-thirds of both Houses of Congress. Then they must begin the struggle to persuade three-fourths of the legislatures to deprive themselves of their own power. This accomplished, where do they find themselves? Scouring the State to get a petition of thousands and finally in the hands of the individual voters exactly where they are at the present time a situation which they have been trying to obviate for nearly half a century, through securing the old-time national amendment.

All the change that will have been effected is that they will have made it impossible for legislatures to refuse to submit the question. In almost every State, however, where there is any chance of carrying it, initiative and referendum laws exist and are being used for this very purpose. Legislatures now are submitting amendments about as rapidly as suffragists are prepared to conduct adequate campaigns.

To make the tremendous effort necessary to amend the Federal Constitution for merely this small concession would be a great waste of time and strength. There is no question that the sentiment of suffragists throughout the United States would be against the replacing of the original amendment with this inadequate makeshift.

The Mississippi Valley Conference

The three days conference of suffrage associations in States of the Mississippi Valley, held in Des Moines, Iowa, March 29th, 30th and 31st developed some unexpected and highly interesting features. The conference which included nineteen States, with something like two hundred delegates in attendance, was given over primarily to a discussion of methods of State work. But from the first the keenest interest was shown in the proposed Federal amendments, the Bristow-Mondell resolution supported by the Congressional Union, and the Shafroth amendment favored by the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. On Sunday evening an informal meeting was held, at which both amendments were discussed, and the result of the conference was a telegram sent to the official Board of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

The message reads as follows:

"Many members of the Mississippi conference feel that the Shafroth resolution to amend the constitution should be left in committee until after the next convention.

"Were this done it would avoid the chance for confusion which might ensue were two suffrage resolutions simultaneously before the country, and would give time for mature consideration of a measure which many of us do not understand, and which we want to act on with deliberation.

"The undersigned accordingly urge the official board to instruct its congressional committee not to push the Shafroth resolution until so requested by the suffrage convention.

"Further, that the official board work earnestly for May 2 and May 9 demonstrations, and that so far as its authority extends, the official board will see that these demonstrations be used exclusively for Susan B. Anthony resolution."

The telegram was signed by practically all the officials of suffrage organizations, who were present at the Conference. Among the prominent signers were:

Mrs. Emily Bright, President Minnesota Suffrage Association;

Miss Kate Gordon, President of the Louisiana Suffrage Assn.;

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, President Ohio Suffrage Assn.;

Miss Clara L. Thompson, Field Secretary Missouri Suffrage Assn.;

Mrs. Gertrude Leonard, Chairman Massachusetts Suffrage Assn.;

Mrs. Maude Wood Park, Executive Secretary Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Assn.;

Miss Flora Dunlap, President Iowa Suffrage Association.

Miss Kate Gordon, President of the Southern States Woman Suffrage Conference is quoted on the substitute amendment: "I do not feel that the Shafroth resolution, introduced into Congress on March 20 by Mrs. Medill McCormick, chairman of the Congressional Committee appointed by the official board of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, by any means meets the States' rights difficulty. It will be a more difficult proposition to pass than the original amendment. It is contrary to the American spirit. Do you think it reasonable to believe that thirty-six legislatures would voluntarily disfranchise themselves upon this most important subject of dealing with its own electorate?"

From the time the subject was introduced until the close of the conference the matter of the two Federal amendments continued to hold the center of attention. In spite of the contention of some of the delegates that the conference had nothing to do with Federal action, Miss Alice Paul, of the Congressional Union, was called upon to explain at length the Bristow resolution, while Mrs. Sherman Booth spoke to the Shafroth resolution. To the criticism that differences of opinion in national matters was unfortunate Miss Paul replied that a year ago a request that the Conference permit a short discussion of Congressional work was ignored altogether. At that time a mere handful of suffragists believed in a Federal amendment. Interest in the subject was growing very rapidly, and that therefore no one need regret the discussion, even of differences, where the Federal amendment was concerned.

The sentiment of the conference in favor of the Bristow resolution was overwhelming. A large number of telegrams was sent to Senator Thomas, chairman of the Woman Suffrage committee, asking him to report favorably on the original amendment.

The Children's Bureau Appropriation

The Children's Bureau of the Department of Commerce and Labor was established by act of Congress in 1911, and the bill was signed by President Taft, who expressed himself as being warmly in accord with his predecessor, President Roosevelt, in approving such a beneficent measure. The appointment of Miss Julia Lathrop, of Hull House, Chicago, as head of the Children's Bureau was hailed as an earnest of the entrance of woman into public life and office, as guardians of the special interests of the children of the Nation. Miss Lathrop's appointment was made the subject of many anti-suffrage speeches. Behold, said the anti-suffragists, what can be done for women and children without the vote of women. See how, unassisted, the men of the country guard the interests of helpless childhood. The Children's Bureau, with an efficient woman at its head, can be trusted to study and solve all the problems of the uncared-for child, thus leaving the privileged mothers of the country free to stay at home, to read the classics, play bridge and leave politics to the men.

In like manner many suffragists opposed to the Federal amendment contented themselves with the thought that the interests of the country a large could be entrusted to Congress, leaving women free to attend to legislation in the various States. It is one of the objects of THE SUFFRAGIST to convince the women of the country that they can never control those matters in which they are vitally interested as long as control is attempted within the narrow limits of the separate States. Women may obtain the vote in a majority of the States. Yet they would not be able to secure pure food for their families. They would not be able to abolish the evils of child labor, prostitution, disease, or any of the ills that afflict civilization. Until the women of the country are able to control Congress, in other words, until they have secured nation-wide suffrage, they will be powerless to make the woman point of view active in national legislation. In support of this contention we submit an editorial article from the Washington Star of April 5, 1914. It was written by a man, approved by the managing editor of the paper, a man, and cannot possibly therefore be charged with feminine prejudice. The article is submitted to those readers in whom the belief in the sacredness of States' rights still lingers.

Said the Star:

Although the government is spending more than $5,000,000 annually in the investigation of diseases and studies to improve the condition of cattle, horses and farm animals, the amount of money to be given to the United States children's bureau this year to carry on its investigations of all matters relating to the interests of the 31,000,000 children of the country under sixteen years of age will be limited to $26,000.

"Social workers and persons interested in the health and welfare of children thought that Miss Julia C. Lathrop was conservative this year when she requested an appropriation of less than $165,000 for the conduct of the children's bureau during the next fiscal year. In slashing departmental estimates, however, the appropriations committee of the House of Representatives has ignored the request for even a modest increase of the appropriation for the children's bureau, and has provided only for an allowance of approximately $26,000. The law will continue to provide for a staff of only fifteen persons, which will make the children's bureau sure of its place as the smallest of all of the branches of departments which deal with important subjects.

"The children's bureau under the direction of Miss Julia C. Lathrop has gone on for nearly two years now with appropriations of less than $30,000 each year, and the decision of the appropriations committee is to continue to limit the amount of money given to the studies and investigations affecting the welfare of children. When the children's bureau law was enacted two years ago it was believed by friends of the bill that the appropriations for the studies of children would be greatly increased at succeeding sessions of Congress, in view of the fact that the government is spending many millions of dollars in the studies and investigations of plants and animals. These predictions, however, have not been borne out, and friends of the bureau fear that their hopes will not be realized while the economy wave is sweeping Congress.

"In outlining the future work of the children's bureau, in her last annual report Miss Lathrop said that "Unquestionably the bureau should proceed as rapidly as possible to carry out the explicit directions of the law requiring the following investigations: Infant mortality, birth rate, orphanage, juvenile courts, desertion, dangerous occupations, accidents and diseases of children, employment and legislation affecting children. The increase of staff and appropriation necessary for beginning these further studies have been carefully considered in detail. A plan submitted is believed to be practicable, conservative and economical. In accordance with this plan, an increase of the staff for 1915 to seventy-six persons is requested, and an appropriation for salaries and expenses of $164,640."

Continued from page 3

Nation-Wide Demonstration

rection of Miss Flora Dunlap, State President. Suffrage sentiment is strong in Iowa, and it is hoped that the rally for the Federal amendment can be extended across the State.
Senate.

COLORADO.

The May 2nd demonstration in Denver has been under the direction of Senator Helen Ring Robinson, who wrote that while she will not be in the city on May 2nd, she has delegated the work of organization to able and energetic women. One of the objects of the Denver demonstration is to organize a League of Women Voters, to aid the cause of suffrage in the unenfranchised States.

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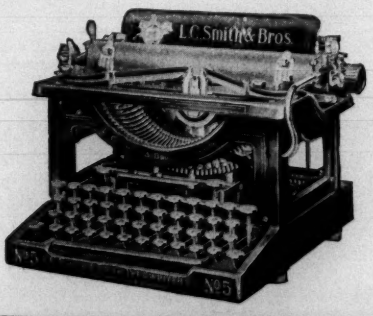

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SUFFRAGE PROCESSION

From Lafayette Square to the Capitol

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sat., May 9, 1914

TO DEMAND

A United States Constitutional

Amendment Enfranchising Women

MARCHERS WILL GATHER AT

MASS MEETING

In the Belasco Theatre, at 12.30 P. M.

The procession will form at 2 p. m. outside the Belasco Theatre and will start at 3 p. m,

PLEDGE TO MARCH
In the Suffrage Procession
MAY NINTH, 1914

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Occupation or State .....

Please send a generous donation toward the expenses of the procession to Mary Morris Lockwood, Treasurer, Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, 1420 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

For a list of desirable accommodations in Washington, apply to Mrs. Keith Forrest, Chairman, Hospitality Committee, 1420 F Street, Washington, D. C.

All Marchers are Asked to Wear White.

Belasco Theatre Meeting

Please Send .....tickets for Belasco Theatre meeting for which I enclose $.....

Send this blank to Chairman Belasco Theatre Meeting, 1420 F Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

Tickets, $1.00, 75, 50 and 25 Cents.

New Suffrage Comedy

The Gee-Gee's Mother Goose—Reciting the romance of Suffragetty Gosling and Goosey-Goosey Gander. Send 25c for sample copy of play to LILLA DAY MONROE, 909 Harrison Street, Topeka, Kansas. - - - - - - -

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SUFFRAGE BALL

New Willard, Tuesday, April 21, 1914

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In which all are invited to take part

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